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COUNTRY	<u>Poland</u>	REPORT	
TOPIC	<u>Polish and Soviet Troops and Military Installations in Breslau (WROCLAW)</u>		
EVALUATION		PLACE OBTAINED	25X1
DATE OF CONTENT			25X1
DATE OBTAINED		DATE PREPARED	25 June 1954 25X1
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REMARKS			
This is UNEVALUATED			

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1. Prior to October 1953, Breslau was heavily occupied by motorized Polish Army units. Motor vehicles were much in evidence in the streets of the city and at the various military supply installations. The motorization of units had essentially improved in recent years. The Polish Army was mainly being equipped with Polish-made motor vehicles. Originally troops at Breslau had only had old Soviet ZIS-5 motor vehicles and Studebaker trucks. Later, numerous Czech six-wheeled Skoda trucks were imported. After the starting of Polish motor vehicle production, the troops were supplied with Lublin trucks which corresponded to the Soviet GAS-3 motor vehicle. The units also used Polish-made four wheeled Star-20 cab-over-engine trucks with Otto engines. Tank trucks were still primitive and consisted of truck chassis mounting tanks. Ambulances were mainly Ifa type vehicles supplied from East Germany. Soviet-made jeeps were generally used as sedans. Motor vehicles designated "model Warszawa" which were built in Poland under license and corresponded to the Soviet model Pobeda were used as limousines. Old worn-out Soviet motor vehicles were shipped to a repairshop in Poznan (P 53/X 26) where they were released for civilian purposes.
2. Prior to October 1953, a signal depot of the 4th Polish Military District was located in the area of the former Kuerassier Kaserne, on the south side of former Kuerassier Strasse. This installation presumably had code number 1683. Barracks were set up in the area of the installation, because some of the permanent buildings previously available there were destroyed. Equipment stored in four sheds included cables, radio sets with spare parts, telephones with accessories, switchboards, distribution boxes, relay boxes, etc. Only guards were observed at the depot. The large motor-vehicle repairshop of the 4th Military District designated WZM 4 was located in the area adjoining the barracks installation to the west and extending as far as the railroad line. Military specialists and civilians were seen at this shop.
3. Prior to mid-1953, a Polish officer candidate (Chorazy) school was observed at the former Woyrsch Kaserne, between ul. Kapieliskowa and ul. Koszarowa, in the Karlowitz Borough in Breslau. From 120 to 150 soldiers wearing epaulets mounting one star were observed

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marching out of the installation. They wore field uniforms, carried entrenching tools and canteens, and were equipped with submachine guns. Source believed that the officer candidates were infantrymen. The total of troops stationed at the installation was undetermined. 2

4. An engineer officers' school was located at a former inn in the Oswitz Borough, on the northwestern perimeter of the city. In the fall of 1953, the trainees numbered 80 to 100 men. The officer candidates wore normal army uniforms with red service color and dress uniforms with dark-blue trousers with wide red stripes. They held practices at the training ground between the eastern bank of the Oder River and Oswitz Borough. Some storage sheds were located in this area which was restricted and grown over with trees. Pontoon and bridge equipment were stored in the open. Practices observed at this site during the summer of 1953 included construction of pontoon bridges, exercises with pneumatic boats, and training for drivers. 3
5. Prior to the summer of 1953, the former "11-er Kaserne" in the center of the city, which was bounded by Podwale Swidnickie, Sadowa, Swiebodcka and Teczowa Streets, was occupied by the "WFP" and a military motor transport unit [redacted] under the designation of "Samochodowa" company. The unit which was equipped with numerous trucks, some sedans and motorcycles was not directly subordinate to the 4th Military District. Only some buildings of the installation were still usable. 25X1
6. In the summer of 1953, one telephone company, one motor transport company and one military construction company were stationed at a barracks installation on the so-called Fuengerwerder and the north side of ul. Ksiecja Witolda, which had house number 63. The telephone unit, whose soldiers wore army uniforms with red service color, was in charge of the military telephone net of Breslau. The motor transport company which was mainly equipped with heavy trucks and special-purpose dump trucks made shipments for military construction projects. 4
7. [redacted] about 20 Polish tanks in the barracks area on the west side of ul. Obornicka in Rosental Borough. No other Polish armored vehicles were observed in Breslau prior to October 1953. 25X1
8. The former Heereszeugamt (army ordnance depot), housed a major depot billeting equipment. It was guarded by soldiers. Items stored at the installation included furniture, ovens, safes, radiators, electric equipment, pipes and fittings, medical equipment, etc. 25X1
9. Prior to 1953, the large fuel depot on the south side of ul. Kwidzynska near the former Rhenania Ossag harbor in the northeastern sector of the city was used for military purposes. The depot was guarded by soldiers, had at least four large round overground fuel tanks, about 15 meters high, and served purposes of routine supply. [redacted] 25X1
10. The Polish military post hospital was located in the modern buildings on the east side of ul. Slezna, opposite Południowy Park. Soldiers hospitalized at the installation included men from the stations of Oppeln (F 51/J 17) and Glogau (C 52/B 77). Prior to about 1951 the hospital was located on ul. Traugutta. After it had moved, the old billets were reoccupied by Polish soldiers.

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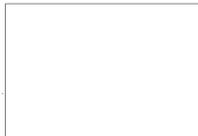
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11. The administration building of the military athletic association of Breslau, whose abbreviated designation was CWKS (Centralny Wojskowy Klub Sportowy), was located on the southeast side of ul. Racławicka, at the point where ul. Orla branched off in the southwestern sector of the city. The athletic installations of the station were located in the quarter bounded by ul. Racławicka, ul. Orla, ul. Powstancow Slaskich, and the railroad line. The private apartment of General Straszewski (fnu) [redacted] commander of the 4th Military District [redacted] was at building No 12 on the southwest side of ul. Orla, not far from the administration building of the military athletic association. 5 25X1
12. In the fall of 1953, troops wearing khaki uniforms with blue service color were observed in military billets located in an old multi-story brick building on the south side of ul. Saperow, just south of the former Kuerassier Kaserne. A KEW (Internal Security) unit was quartered at the installation. 25X1
13. Late in the spring of 1953, Soviet troops were observed in a barracks installation on the west side of ul. Sołtysowicka in in Karlowitz Borough. The installation included quartering buildings, garages and administrative offices. Soldiers wearing red and black epaulets were observed at the site. Source saw an infantry company which was equipped with light machine guns and Maxim type heavy machine guns leaving the installation. A motorized AT unit with at least six guns with conspicuous long barrels was also observed. Soviet troops also practiced in the training area north of the installation. The installation also housed a department store for Soviet officers and their dependents and vicilians working for the Soviets in Breslau. A horticultural establishment run by the Soviets was located south of the installation. The Soviet station laundry was also located in this area. A large Soviet-star emblem was fixed to the building of the former Priesterseminar (priests' seminary), immediately northeast of Plac G. Danilowskiego (formerly Dabrizius Platz). Some sedans were parked in front of this building. Soviet officers were also seen there. 25X1
14. Prior to 1953, a Soviet motor-vehicle repair shop was located on the east side of the highway leading to Breslau north of the city, on the southern perimeter of Pohlancowitz. [redacted] the labor force of this installation totaled 400 people who worked on two shifts. Military motor vehicles were overhauled and fitted with engines at this installation. Some Soviet billets, a department store and an athletic field were located opposite the workshop on the west side of the road. 25X1
15. Prior to the fall of 1953, the former Pionier Kaserne in Kosel Borough was occupied by Soviet troops of an unidentified branch of service. A small training ground was located between the barracks installation and the eastern bank of the Oder River. A newly constructed boat house which stored several boats was observed on the bank of the Oder River.
16. Other barracks installations and supply installations occupied by Soviet troops were located southwest of Breslau near Olfaschin and Opperau. [redacted] 25X1

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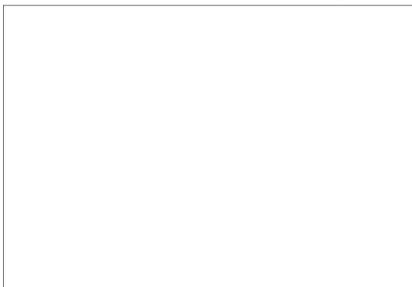
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1.  Comment. The signal depot is reported for the first time. 25X1
2.  Comment. Polish Infantry Officer School No 1 is confirmed in this installation.
3.  Comment. It is believed that the inn mentioned is the former restaurant "Hoffmanns Tanzsaale". 25X1
4.  Comment. This installation had been gutted by fire and was not yet reconditioned in 1951. 25X1
5.  Comment. Polish newspaper reports prior to December 1953 mentioned General Straszewski (fnu), as commander in chief of the 4th Military District. 25X1



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